

MEXICO.

Important from Vera Cruz and Tampico.

Large Numbers of French Troops Arriving in Vera Cruz from the Interior.

Immense Quantities of Ammunition Received from France.

Tampico Threatened by the Liberals.

The Liberals Reported Defeated Near the Town.

Capture of an Imperial Train Valued at \$650,000.

The Investigation Into the Bagdad Affair.

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THE NEWS FROM VERA CRUZ.

By the arrival of the steamer Corisco, Captain Le Meurier, from Havana on the 10th inst., we have received our correspondence and files from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. The pusser will please receive our thanks for favors.

Count Elkin had arrived at Havana from Mexico on route for Belgium, whether it is said he has been sent by the Empress on family affairs.

Our Vera Cruz Correspondence.

Vera Cruz, Jan. 29, 1866.

IMPORTANT FROM TAMPA.

The imperial steamer Sonora arrived here this morning from the port of Tampico, bringing dates to the 27th instant.

On the 18th inst. a caravan of one thousand mules, laden with goat skins and lets, was captured by the liberal forces under General Mendez, and the property was sent out of the reach of the imperialists. On the 23d instant the same forces entered the commercial depot at Tampico, where they overpowered the imperial command and captured one thousand bales of merchandise, the best of which they removed to the shore. The loss sustained by the merchants of Tampico is estimated at six hundred and fifty thousand dollars by the two captures.

When the news first Tampico fears were entertained that the liberals would attack the city, which was then largely occupied by the imperialists, and only partially by the garrison.

Many rumors were in circulation at Tampico, nearly all of them being favorable to liberal success gained in the vicinity of the Rio Grande.

Vera Cruz, Jan. 29, 1866.

A REQUEL TO THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

Yesterday afternoon the French proceeded to land a cargo of oxidized shell ammunition which had just arrived from France. They have been busily engaged during the whole of to-day in loading this ammunition and carting it to the storehouses.

In the interior preparations are being made to supply the French army here with fixed ammunition on a very extensive scale. For several days past some of the French vessels that entered this port received considerable quantities of powder. What does this mean? Is this the "French idea" of retiring from Mexico? To day, I heard a report between the French and the United States must come to pass, before this question can be settled. This question of a war between France and the United States is associated with many perplexities; however, by every steamer from the United States we find the news that there will be no war; and yet here we see no sign of an intention on the part of the French to retire, while, on the contrary, we have some proofs that they intend to remain, and, if necessary, to fight it out. This is the way we are compelled to look at it; this is what we see; this is the light in which it appears to us.

TRAVELERS IN WHICH.

Baron Nagurs, Minister from Prussia, and Senator Lopez, Consul of Austria as the port of New York, proceeded from here to the city of Mexico this afternoon.

Vera Cruz, Jan. 31, 1866.

GRAND MUSKET OF TROOPS.

Last evening orders were issued for three railroad trains to be readied at daylight this morning to convey troops from Pan de Azucar, the present terminus of the road, to Vera Cruz, and at the same time orders were given to have the whole rolling stock of the line put in readiness for continued service at once. Special mention was made to have the engines well attended to.

Our latest advices from the interior announce the movement of a column of the liberal army in the direction of San Luis Potosi.

FROM THE PACIFIC SIDE.

Sailed from San Blas, Feb. 1st inst., the French steamer Tallman, bound on board Count de St. Paulis, eight pieces of artillery and one hundred and forty-six soldiers, bound for Acapulco.

On the same day, sailed from San Blas for Mazatlan, the French steamer Rhine with one hundred and fifty soldiers on board.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, Feb. 1, 1866.

Just at this moment this city is presenting a very animated aspect.

At daybreak this morning several trains loaded with French soldiers reached this city from the interior. These soldiers are now being sent on board of transports in the harbor which are waiting to receive them. It is reported that they are en route to reinforce the garrisons of Tampico and San Luis Potosi and to take up a position on this side of the Pánuco River, in order to be there in readiness to meet and check the advance of the "alleys"—"liberal Mexico and the United States."

For two days past the French have been very busily engaged in landing here oxidized shell ammunition for breach-loading guns, and to-day they are hard at work following the same employment.

In such a very critical position was the garrison of Tampico last accounts that some are inclined to credit a very vague rumor in circulation, that the place has fallen already.

There are now quite a number of French transports, etc., in this neighborhood, and they seem to be "fitting out" in the best possible manner for "hard service."

About one thousand French soldiers were embarked here to-day on board of a French transport for France, their terms of service having expired.

Reported Death of the Liberals near Tampico.

New Orleans, Feb. 16, 1866.

The Brownsville Courier of the 11th inst. reports that General Mendez, with two thousand men, had taken possession of the roads leading from Tampico. The French garrison, one hundred strong, reinforced by a few hundred men, was ordered to attack the liberals. The latter forced an ambuscade and cut off and massacred sixty of the French advance guard. The remainder of the French troops, five hundred strong, received the attack,趣ing their arms vigorously, and repulsed it. They were in retreat, however, for several hours. However, about all his men officers are reported to have been killed. The liberal loss is reported at eight hundred and fifty, and the French loss at one hundred.

THE BAGDAD AFFAIR.

Our Brownsville Correspondence.

Brownsville, Texas, Feb. 6, 1866.

The commission for the investigation of the Bagdad affair has closed its sittings and made its report. The testimony is very voluminous, covering seventy-three pages of foolscap, and, from the cause which has been afforded me, I am satisfied that it was taken with a sincere determination to place the truth upon record without fear or favor. That officers of the United States army have not been implicated is, in spite of all that has been said, because none of them were interested in the affair.

It is unfortunate that the first news of this affair given to the public through the New Orleans papers and the telegraphic despatches from that city was taken from impure journals published in Matamoros and edited by pro-slavery ex-officers and others, enemies of the United States, who have filled their columns with the wildest and most mendacious statements, all bearing upon the United States government and its officers, thereby giving the public a most erroneous view, and doing

greatest injustice to officers who have on every occasion shown their willingness to do their duty to the government, and to carry out their orders and to maintain strict neutrality.

As I have stated in previous despatches, the movement of our troops upon this line has been and is overwhelmingly in favor of the liberal cause; and there is among them a constant inclination to shoulder their muskets and walk over the course their liberal comrades find it so difficult to travel. It will not be wondered at, therefore, that they lend a willing ear to designing and unprincipled persons who have endeavored to prevail upon them clandestinely to embark in a cause which promised great reward, and which is so in accordance with their feelings. Liberty is a charming word in the ear of the freedman-soldier, and hearing as he does upon every side, that the liberals are fighting for it against a usurping monarchy, he is induced to join them with a willing heart.

So strong is the influence of the feelings of the soldiers that I am well satisfied seven-tenths of them, if mounted out and paid off here, would join the liberal service, the more particularly if they could be commanded by their own officers. The feeling is strong, and the influence of the American people, and the sympathies of the masses, are more powerful than to learn that certain regiments are to be mustered out, and only in the knowledge that these regiments have embarked and left for New Orleans to fight against the United States.

The first advantage of the feeling is that a large number of men, upon leaving Col. Lyons, furnish all their money required for passage to Spanish America, and turn over their pay to him.

He was a full-blooded Indian, upon the approach of an imperial force, to send a flag of truce to the town officer, notifying him that he intended to give up his command, and to turn over his pay to the town, and was given a written request for that the United States forces should, and were willing to, receive him, and return him to his regiment, and that the Major General commanding should be informed of his return.

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Baron of the 6th U. S. troops, then in command, commanding Major Wiggs, did the same, namely, to turn over his command of the post, with a detachment of one hundred and fifty men.

As far as my information I then called upon General Cortina, who had arrived at Bagdad, and stated to him that I should relieve Lieutenant Colonel Lyons, of the 6th U. S. troops, commanding the post, and turn over his command to me, and that more men should be added to his command, and that more supplies should be furnished him. He responded, "to remain at Clarksville and not to enter the United States." I made a written request for that the United States forces should, and were willing to, receive him, and return him to his regiment, and that the Major General commanding should be informed of his return.

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